

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

NEW SERIES—No. 24 VOL. III.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1817.

[Vol. 31.]

## PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY JNO. NORVELL & CO.

THE price of subscriptions to the Kentucky Gazette, is, Two DOLLARS per annum paid in advance, or THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year.

The terms of advertising in this paper, are 50 cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and 25 cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

### COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of JNO. NORVELL & CO. The KENTUCKY GAZETTE will hereafter be conducted exclusively by Mr. JOHN NORVELL, who will also superintend the whole business of this establishment, and to whom all applications will be made by such as may favor the concern with their support. Any monies which may become due to the firm, for subscriptions, advertisements or printing, will be paid to J. Norvell, alone, or some person authorized by him to receive the same.

F. BRADFORD, JR.  
JOHN NORVELL.

Lexington, June 2, 1817.

Those subscribers to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, or those of my advertising friends, residing in Lexington and Fayette, who may be indebted to me for the paper or the publication of advertisements, will have the goodness to pay their respective dues, as early as possible, to Mr. JOHN NORVELL, who is hereby authorized to receive them.

F. BRADFORD, JR.

Lexington, June 2, 1817.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

A transfer of the establishment of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE having to-day taken place, we propose to continue its publication on republican principles, in a style of moderation and firmness, alike free from personal asperity and from time-serving imbecility. The experiment of a representative democracy, competent to the judicious and enlightened administration of public affairs, as well as to the protection of the nation, in peace or in war, has been fairly and successfully made in the United States. That form of government is the one which alone is founded on the liberty and equal rights of the people, and to which alone they can be safely confided for conservation. We are therefore in principle firmly attached to the American political system, and shall ever willingly and zealously devote our feeble exertions to its perpetuation, administered as it has generally been for the last sixteen years. Nor can this declaration seem superfluous, to those who believe that there are politicians in the United States, few to be sure in number, but dangerous from their inveterate principles, whose hostility to representative democracy is unwearied as it is malignant. We have no allusion to the great body of federalists, whom we believe to be honest, though often mistaken, friends to the country; we allude to a few of their most active men, whose aristocratic propensities and quenchless ambition display themselves on every occasion, and in every variety of form; in their habitual abuse of democracy, their systematic opposition to the government, their partiality to Great Britain and their determination, as particularly evinced in the late war, to effect a change of administration, at the expense of the union and independence of the nation. Against the insidious wiles and the open efforts of such men, it becomes the friends of the American government, federalists as well as republicans to guard with ceaseless vigilance; and it shall be a prominent feature in our editorial conduct, not only to support the principles of the republican party, but to endeavor to convince and warn the honest portion of federalists of the dangerous views of many of their leaders. In pursuing this course, we hope that we shall never forget what is due in propriety and courtesy to the personal feelings of every honorable man.

The rational principles which every administration should adopt, are, in our judgment, the invariable manifestation of a sacred regard to the liberties, the feelings, and sentiments of the people, and to the inestimable right of suffrage; the observance of an enlightened economy and frugality in the levying, the collection and appropriation of the public monies; a gradual redemption, in peace, of the national debts accumulated in necessary wars; the maintenance of a moderate naval force, for the protection of our commerce, and the defence of our seaports and maritime frontier; a small army to man our fortifications; practically, in conjunction with military academies, to sustain and improve military science, and to protect our frontier territory and inhabitants from the sudden incursions of the Indians; a prompt resistance of foreign insult and aggression; a due encouragement of domestic manufactures; the promotion of education, by the endowment of schools and colleges; and the improvement of the country, by the construction of roads, bridges and canals. Whenever an administration shall swerve from a general regard to these principles, they will merit, as they will receive, the chastening and correcting animadversion of a free press, liberally

and intelligently conducted under the auspices of a free people.

Upon these grounds, we hope to secure the continued approbation and the increased support of the people of Kentucky. We can promise only industry in the execution of our professional duties, with zeal and fidelity in maintaining the public rights and liberties.

Expecting to receive from Philadelphia, early in next month, an assortment of new printing materials, we propose, as soon as they arrive, to clothe the KENTUCKY GAZETTE in a new dress, and to enlarge it to a size equal to any paper in the country.

J. NORVELL & CO.

Lexington, June 2, 1817.

### A STRAY HORSE.

THE said horse came to my residence about the 20th of February; he is judged to be about seven years old this spring, a bright bay fourteen and a half hands high, a large star in his forehead, left hind foot white, shod all round some saddle spots, in fine order. The said horse, is at the farm of Wm. Leavy, one mile and a half from Lexington on Card's road.

LABAN HEADINGTON.

June 2, 22-31\*

### DIRECT TAX OF 1815.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the Direct of the United States for the year 1815, on the following described property, situate in this state, having remained unpaid one year from the time of the notification of the collector in whose district the said property lies, that the tax had become due and payable; the same, or as much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said tax due thereon, with an addition of 20 per cent. will be sold at public sale at the collector's office, in the town of Lexington, in the county of Fayette, on 26th day of June, 1817.

#### IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Composed of the counties of Jefferson, Bullitt, Shelby and Henry.

| Names of tax-<br>able persons.  | Description of<br>property. | Am't of tax<br>payable. |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Lewis Ashby's heirs, 300 acres on Bear-<br>grass with cabin   |                             | 13 45                   |
| Edward Ashby's heirs 100 do.  |                             | 3 50                    |
| Thomas Alcock 636 2 3 and 27 do on<br>Floyd's fork, 68 1 3 acres on ditto,                                      |                             | 40 36                   |
| 102 1 2 do on do and Howard's cr.   |                             | 7 80                    |
| Richard Adams 1000 acres on Gist's cr.  |                             | 3 90                    |
| Thos. Bayne 500 acres on Rolling fork   |                             | 3 90                    |
| George W. Baylor 1 lot in Louisville  |                             | 3 90                    |
| James Boggs one lot in Shelbyville  |                             | 3 90                    |
| Ab'm. Buford 1000 acres on the waters of<br>the Ohio  |                             | 15 60                   |
| Rice Bullock 5 half acre lots in Louis-<br>ville, No. 163, 233, 264, 265 and 266                                |                             | 7 80                    |
| Sam'l. Beall 700 acs. on Howard's creek   |                             | 5 40                    |
| Phil. C. S. Barbour 4000 & 5000 acres on<br>the Ohio, Patton's cr. and 13 mile cr.                              |                             | 17 55                   |
| Daniel Bussard 68 acs. on Drennon's<br>Lick creek   |                             | 2 73                    |
| Mary Bird ex'r of W. Bird 800 acres on<br>the Ohio  |                             | 31 20                   |
| Osway Bird 1000 acres on do.  |                             | 19 50                   |
| James Bell 187 acres on Clear creek   |                             | 5 85                    |
| Israhel Boone 600 acs. on Five mile cr.   |                             | 4 68                    |
| Jno. Breckinridge 5000 acs. on Ohio and<br>Bearbone   |                             | 19 50                   |
| Thomas D. Carneal 100 on Brashear's cr.<br>5 lots in Louisville, 23 acres adjoining<br>Louisville, 35 acres do. |                             | 118 56                  |
| N. B. Conke 3 half acre lots in New-Cas-<br>tle, No. 79, 80 and 81  |                             | 7 40                    |
| Ralph C. Calhoun 307 acs on Drennon's cr.   |                             | 7 18                    |
| G. T. Cotton ex'r. of O'Bannon 125 ditto<br>on Floyd's fork   |                             | 2 53                    |
| Benj. Cloak 24 acres, 64 do. in Jefferson<br>and Henry  |                             | 2 18                    |
| John Cozine 30 acres in Shelby  |                             | 0 68                    |
| Ab'm. Chapman 518 acs on Bullskin   |                             | 11 70                   |
| James Crutcher 150 acs. on Rolling Fork   |                             | 1 17                    |
| Edward Crow 325 acs. on Benson  |                             | 1 90                    |
| William Cobb 8 6 acres on Salt river & do.  |                             | 9 30                    |
| Daniel Cail 200 acres on Floyd's fork   |                             | 3 90                    |
| Richd. Dallam 298 do on do  |                             | 2 32                    |
| Robert Dougherty 1 lot, No. 16 in Shep-<br>perdsville   |                             | 0 20                    |
| Robert Davis 100 acres on Salt river  |                             | 11 7                    |
| Thomas Davis 200 acres on ditto   |                             | 1 91                    |
| Samuel Day 365 acres on Brashear's cr.  |                             | 7 02                    |
| Wm. Dandridge's heirs 790 acs. on Big cr.   |                             | 0 32                    |
| Cor. Damarree 44 acs. on Drennon's Lick<br>creek  |                             | 0 59                    |
| Peter Dimot 205 do. on six mile creek   |                             | 7 08                    |
| Lucas Elmendorf 6000 ac. on Plumb cr.   |                             | 63 60                   |
| James Eubank 600 acs. on Salt river   |                             | 7 80                    |
| Martin Everheart 500 acs. on six mile cr.   |                             | 9 75                    |
| John Elliott one lot in Westport  |                             | 0 39                    |
| Cornelius Fenwick 200 acs on Salt river   |                             | 0 78                    |
| Stephen Fox 3 lots in New Castle, No. 59,<br>60, and 61   |                             | 0 47                    |
| Daniel Fields 1000 acres on Little Ken-<br>tucky,   |                             | 3 90                    |
| James Fly and Forbis 480 acres on<br>Salt river   |                             | 1 87                    |
| Eliphallett Frazier 1000 and 790 do on<br>Howard's cr   |                             | 34 91                   |
| Abraham Froman 600 acs. on Salt river   |                             | 1 56                    |
| John Fishback 150 acres   |                             | 2 93                    |
| W. Fleming's representatives, 400 acs.<br>500 acres, 400 acres in Jefferson and<br>Henry                        |                             | 56 00                   |
| James Gardiner 50 acres on N. fork<br>of Benson   |                             | 0 97                    |
| John Green 250 acres on Flat creek  |                             | 1 95                    |
| Wm. Gunnell 250 acres on Plumb cr.  |                             | 2 93                    |
| James Hawkins 200 acres on Fern do.   |                             | 1 56                    |
| James Hampton 100 acres on Salt river   |                             | 1 95                    |
| Jno. H. Hanna part of a lot in Louis-<br>ville  |                             | 9 75                    |
| James Hutchison 325 acres on Harrod's<br>creek  |                             | 2 54                    |
| George Hamblin 100 acres on Bearbone  |                             | 0 78                    |
| John Howard 7945 1 2 on the Ohio  |                             | 92 90                   |
| Same 400 acres on Harrod's creek  |                             | 78 00                   |
| Samuel Hinch 300 acres on McCawley's<br>creek   |                             | 11 70                   |
| Joshua Howard 4500 acres on Benson  |                             | 16 77                   |
| John Holker 1100 do.  |                             | 8 88                    |
| Patrick Henry 1500 acres on Mill creek  |                             | 17 55                   |
| Rachel Hollingsworth 650 acres on the<br>Kentucky   |                             | 5 07                    |
| Thomas Hawkins 800 acres on Fern cr.  |                             | 15 60                   |
| Alexander Henderson 4500 acres on<br>Drennon's Lick creek   |                             | 17 33                   |
| Francis P. Hord 150 acres in Jefferson cty.   |                             | 2 93                    |
| Joseph Hughes 150 acres on Floyd's fork   |                             |                         |

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| of Salt river   | 2 93   |
| Michael Hargen 500 acres on Paten's cr.   | 1 95   |
| Isaac and John Hogden 200 acres on Roll-<br>ing fork                                      | 2 34   |
| Geo. Harrison 750 acres on Floyd's fork   | 11 70  |
| Nelly Jones one dwelling in New Castle  | 1 95   |
| Joshua Jones 489 acres Bullitt county   | 0 98   |
| James Lamm 383 acres six mile creek   | 1 56   |
| James Lems 25 acres, 680 do. 9 5 do. the<br>Ohio, Floyd's fork, &c.                       | 15 45  |
| R. Libby, W. Carnes, and Charles Slade<br>2000 acres on Drennon's lick creek              | 7 80   |
| James Larne 1100, 700 and 400 acres<br>Shelby county                                      | 16 19  |
| Hamcock Lee 50 acres and 533 do. on<br>Harrod's creek                                     | 11 96  |
| Jabez Larue 500 and 400 do.   | 8 78   |
| F. Lightfoot Lee 1000 on Cedar creek  | 5 90   |
| Wm. Martin 100 acres on Long run  | 1 95   |
| Nelson Maddux 30 do. on Elk creek   | 1 28   |
| Samuel Merideth 1000 on N. side of<br>Long run  | 19 50  |
| David Meade 2000 do. on Little Ken-<br>tucky, 2000 do. on upper side Salt<br>river        | 31 20  |
| William Morris 5800 do. on Benson   | 14 82  |
| Catharine Moore 1 3 of lot No. 10 in Lot-<br>sville, with brick dwelling                  | 31 20  |
| Charles Mortimer 4125 acres on Little<br>Kentucky   | 7 80   |
| Miller 500 ditto on Harrod's creek  | 5 85   |
| Seneca M'Crackin 800 do. Drennon's creek  | 9 36   |
| John A. Mitchell & co. 290 do. 250 do. on<br>Bullskin &c.                                 | 0 64   |
| John Martin 1000 do. on Plumb creek   | 23 40  |
| Benjamin Mills 1 lot No. 80 in Louisville   | 13 60  |
| fas. Nourse 1000 acres on Drennon's creek   | 5 85   |
| Jno. C. Owings 500, 500 & 4000 do. on<br>Floyd's fork &c.                                 | 50 51  |
| John P. Oldham 500 do. on Floyd's fork  | 3 90   |
| M. O'nealy and others 4250, 250 do. on the<br>Ohio  | 13 07  |
| Waller Preston 1000 do. on Farin creek  | 19 50  |
| Ralph Phillips 1500 do. on Salt river   | 23 40  |
| Andrew Potts 100 do. on Salt river  | 0 78   |
| Flms. L. Preston 1000 do. and 300 on the<br>Ohio and Kentucky                             | 15 21  |
| Thos. L. Preston's heirs 1200 acres on<br>Beargrass                                       | 9 60   |
| Ralph Phillips 1300 do. on Salt river   | 10 14  |
| Philip Pendleton's heirs 400 do. Patton's<br>creek  | 7 02   |
| Phil. J. Roots 230 do. on Harrod's do.  | 3 90   |
| George Reed 672 do.   | 10 49  |
| James Robb 150 do. on McCawley's creek  | 5 85   |
| George Reed 365 do. on Brook's run  | 6 74   |
| Samuel Rice 30 do. on Little Kentucky   | 0 52   |
| Edmond Randolph's heirs 9000 ditto on<br>Goose and Harrod's creeks                        | 421 20 |
| Alexander St. Clair 261 and 901 ditto on<br>Gist's creek                                  | 21 45  |
| Osbourne Sprigs 261, 200, 201, 342, 880<br>and 301 on Floyd's fork &c.                    | 47 04  |
| Henry Skipworth 455 1 2 do. on the Ohio   | 50 26  |
| Edwards Stephens 1300 on Harrod's creek   | 25 35  |
| Catharine Shropshire 330 on Brook's creek   | 3 90   |
| Robert Sinclair 200 acres on Floyd's fork   | 1 56   |
| David Southland 239 do. Bullitt county  | 4 60   |
| John Smith 100 on Salt river  | 1 17   |
| John Smith 1500 do. on Patton's creek   | 8 15   |
| Wm. F. Simral's heirs 1 2 of lot No. 129, in<br>Louisville, 1 2 of No. 130, 1 do. No. 284 | 10 14  |
| Robert Shanklin 1000 on Floyd's fork  | 19 51  |
| James Seward 2500 do. on the Ohio river   | 31 20  |
| Thomas Speed 150 do. between Beargrass and<br>Ferry creeks                                | 5 85   |
| Francis Smith about 1800 ditto on Floyd's<br>fork   | 23 40  |
| Hugh Smith 90 do on Salt river  | 0 18   |
| James Sanders 500 do on Floyd's fork  | 7 80   |
| Nathaniel Sanders 2100 ditto on Floyd's<br>fork   | 32 76  |
| Nathaniel Sanders Jr. 500 do. on do.  | 7 80   |
| Joseph Shannon 139 do. on Drennon's creek   | 7 73   |
| William Smith 600 do on Benson  | 11 70  |
| Ch. S. Timberlake 200 do. on Drennon's<br>Lick creek                                      | 2 34   |
| Stephen Trigg 130 do. Salt river  | 0 50   |
| Ann Taliferro, P. Thornton and others<br>1800 ditto on Floyd's fork                       | 17 55  |
| Francis S. Taylor 300 and 1000 ditto on<br>ditto  | 5 07   |
| Dan. Thornberry 1420 ditto on Salt river<br>and Floyd's fork                              | 22 16  |
| David Todd gard'n to James C. Todd 675<br>acres on Bullskin                               | 13 19  |
| Moses Tuttle 5000 ditto on Howard's<br>creek, 1000 do. on Little Kentucky                 | 109 20 |
| Wm. Thompson 232 do. on Bullskin  | 4 53   |
| Mary Vaughn 500 ditto in Henry county   | 3 90   |
| John Voris sehr, 298 do. on Gist's creek  | 3 71   |
| Will S. Waller 1255 do. in Jefferson  | 4 88   |
| Jacob Winter 933 do. on Horse creek, 109<br>do. on Gist's creek                           | 7 58   |
| Eli Williams 5000 ditto on  | 78 00  |
| James Watson's trustees 1500 do. on Dren-<br>non's Lick                                   | 7 55   |
| Augustine Webb 21 do. on Mill creek   | 0 24   |
| Will. C. Webb 1500 ditto between Dren-<br>non and Mill creeks                             | 17 55  |
| Joshua Watson 983 do. on Harrod's creek   | 10 92  |
| Thomas Whiting's reprs. 1000 do. and<br>500 do. on Floyd's fork                           | 23 40  |
| William Withers 325 do. on do. 250 do on<br>Ferry creek                                   | 3 36   |
| John M. Wilson 400 do. on Little Ken-<br>tucky  | 4 63   |
| Robert Walsh and others 2 lots in Louis-<br>ville, No. 24 and 93                          | 23 40  |

BRACKENRIDGE COUNTY.

J. H. Norton or Matthew Clarke 333 acres  
on Ohio

J. H. Norton or F. Stribling and others  
2000 ditto on the Ohio

J. H. Norton or Matthew Pougues 2767 do.  
on the Ohio

JOHN H. MORTON.

Collector Designated by the Secretary  
of the Treasury in the state of Kentucky.

Collector's Office, Lex. April 24, 1817.—17

The Subscriber

WILL DELIVER at his Laboratory, during  
the Summer, a course of Lectures on Na-  
tural Philosophy and Astronomy, and also give  
lessons on the Mathematics. With his lectures  
will be connected such Chemical experiments  
as tend to shed light upon various parts of Na-  
tural Philosophy.

The course will commence on the first Mon-  
day of May, and be continued until the last week  
in September. The hour of attendance will be  
5 o'clock, P. M. every day in the week except  
Saturday. Having a tolerably complete Philo-  
sophical and Chemical Apparatus, Orrery,  
Globes, &c. no pains shall be spared to render  
the course useful. The female part of his  
school shall continue to meet with his most as-  
siduous care, the senior class in which, will,  
during the summer, be attending to instructions  
on Astronomy, Chemistry, and the Belles-Let-  
tres.

LEXINGTON MARCH 16  
JAMES BLYTHE.  
2-17

### DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

Additional Accountant's Office,  
September 27, 1816.

"It having been made the duty of this office  
by law, to adjust and settle all accounts in the  
War Department, which remained unsettled at  
the conclusion of the late war and are now un-  
settled—It is hereby made known to the offi-  
cers, of the late army, who have public ac-  
counts to settle, and to such non commissioned  
officers and privates discharged, who have ar-  
rearages of pay due them, that by forwarding their  
papers, to this office by mail, their ac-  
counts will be settled, and the balances remit-  
ted, without incurring any expense by the ap-  
pointment of an agent to transact their business  
for them. The heirs and representatives of de-  
ceased officers and soldiers of the late army  
are also informed, that by forwarding their pa-  
pers to this office for any arrears of pay due the  
deceased, the accounts will be adjusted, and  
the balances be remitted free of expense."

The duties heretofore confided to the Addi-  
tional Accountant having been assigned to this  
office, applications relative to the above noti-  
fication will be addressed accordingly.

Treasury Department,  
Third Auditor's Office,  
PETER HAGNER, Auditor.

### WAR DEPARTMENT,

SECTION OF BOUNTY LANDS

All persons entitled to Military Bounty  
Lands for services rendered the United States  
during the late war, would do well to recollect  
the notice given from this branch of the War  
Department, so long since as the 22d of Aug-  
ust, 1815, and which has been repeated in the  
public newspapers many times since that date,  
viz:

"A land warrant will not be issued to an  
executor nor to an administrator. The govern-  
ment of the United States has not authorized  
any person to act as an agent for the purpose  
of transacting any part of the business rela-  
tive to the obtaining Military Land Warrants:  
which will, as usual, be issued gratis at the  
war department: nor does it recognise any  
pretended Land Office for such purposes, nor  
any other agency of that nature, in any state  
of the American union.

In addition to the above, it may be proper  
to remind applicants of the classes abve  
referred to, that their letters and documents  
need not be addressed to any individual at the  
seat of government, by name, but simply to  
"The Secretary of War, Washington City, D. C."—  
Their communication should contain the ad-  
dress to which the reply ought to be trans-  
mitted.

April 28.

20 3

Danl. Bradford & Robt. Megowan.  
Having connected themselves in the AUCTION  
AND COMMISSION BUSINESS only, under  
the firm of

BRADFORD & MEGOWAN  
Will punctually attend to the disposal of any  
articles entrusted to their care & transact Com-  
mission business generally. Their store is kept  
the corner of Short & Upper streets, in the  
red frame house, next door above Col. James  
Merrison's.

Lexington, April 19.

### DIRECT TAX of 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
THAT the subscriber has received lists of the  
DIRECT TAX of the United States for 1816,  
remaining due upon property in the following coun-  
ties in the state of Kentucky, not owned, occupied,  
or superintended by some person residing within  
the collection district in which the same is situate,  
and that he is authorized to receive the said taxes,  
with an addition of ten per cent thereon: Provided  
such payment is made within one year after the  
date on which the collector of the District wherein  
such property lies, had notified that the tax had be-  
come due on the same.

| For what county | Date of Collector's notification<br>that the Tax had become due |
|-----------------|---|
| Clarke          | 1st day of November 1816.                                       |
| Estill          | same  |
| Montgomery      | same  |
| Greenup         | same  |
| Bath            | same  |
| Floyd           | same  |
| Fleming         | same  |
| Lincoln         | 8th day of October 1816.  |
| Casey           | same  |
| Adair           | same  |
| Wayne           | same  |
| Knox            | same  |
| Pulaski         | same  |
| Rockcastle      | same  |
| Washington      | 24th day of October, 1816.                                      |
| Nelson          | same  |
| Hardin          | same  |
| Green           | same  |

JOHN H. MORTON.

Collector Designated by the

Secretary of the Treasury.

Collector's Office, March 31, 1817.—21-kt  
Printers authorized to publish the laws in this  
state are requested to insert the above for 3 weeks  
and forward their accounts.

### A CARD.

JOHN DARRIC, (Professor of Dancing,) RE-  
PECTFULLY informs the ladies and Gen-  
tlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that having  
received new pupils, he will open a new quarter for  
this season only, at his own Ball Room. Where  
he intends teaching his pupils the most modern  
and fashionable art of Dancing in all its various branches  
with new and fashionable cotillions.  
Persons desirous of being instructed are solicited  
to make immediate application to John Darric, or  
at Mr. Giron's Confectioner's store, Mill street.  
Days of tuition Fridays and Saturdays, the  
quarter composed as formerly, of 18 days or 36 les-  
sons, from 6 to 12 o'clock in the morning, and from  
3 to 6 in the afternoon.  
Lexington, April 30—20-17

### Kentucky Insurance Office,

June 2d, 1817

A HALF yearly meeting of the Stockholders  
will be held at their office, in Lexington,  
on Tuesday the 1st July, at 12 o'clock.  
By order of the President & Directors,  
L. HAWKINS, Clk.

June 9—4t.

Masonic Diplomas,  
For sale at this Office.

### Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,

Of Cincinnati, Ohio,

Have erected large and commodious  
Brick Warehouses & Cellars

For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise,  
Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale  
on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to  
country merchants. Bills and debts collected and  
promptly remitted. Purchases made and generally  
all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BU-  
SINESS, transacted.

81f Cincinnati, February 19—

### Jessamine County, set.

TAKEN UP by Clitester Howard on the wa-  
ters of Clear creek near Steel's mill, a SORREL  
HORSE, seven years old 15 4 hands high, right  
hind foot white, small star and snip; appraised  
to \$40 before me this 27th day of March, 1817.

June 2, 22-31\* A. LOGAN J. P. C.

### CASH

WILL be given for 4 or 5 active, intelligent  
Negro Boys,

From 16 to 18 years of age. Apply to  
LEVEN L. SHREVE, & Co.  
May 20, 1817. 21-17

### Wilkinson's Memoirs.

OWING to some miscarriage of the subscrip-  
tion papers for the above work, and the  
great demand for those copies that were print-  
ed, the publisher has found it impracticable  
to furnish the whole of the subscribers (upward



## POETRY.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

The enclosed Poem is founded on the following fact: an Irish seaman, impressed on board an English national ship, made his escape in the night, while laying off New-York, by jumping into the sea and swimming to the land. The night was dark and tempestuous, and at one time he was on the verge of despair; but the thoughts of liberty and peace at once cheered his sinking heart, and nerved his wearied arm to the accomplishment of his arduous struggle:

By S. COFFIN.

The sun is set on Freedom's shore,  
And cloud-wave shadows veil the moon  
The foam-wreath'd billows fearful roar,  
For O! 'tis midnight's fearful noon!

But ah! what veil on earth may shroud  
The free, the independent soul?  
Not ocean-surges, muffled loud,  
Or midnight tempests when they howl.

Wake, Freedom, wake! lo, 'mid the foam,  
Implying aid, appears thy child;  
For thee he seeks—for thy blest home  
He braves the flood and whirlwind wild:

O, stretch thine arm! he sinks, he dies!  
"Nay, nay, he cannot—shall not die,  
For lo, I bid his spirit rise  
—And nerve his arm for liberty!"

Brave son of Erin! calm thy fears,  
For thou art safe on Freedom's shore;  
Brave son of Erin! dry thy tears,  
No tyrant dares distress thee more.

Here mayst thou range the valleys free,  
Or climb the mountain's dizzy steep;  
Here tune thy harp to minstrelsy,  
Or for thy hapless country weep.

Yes, hero brave! here shaft thou find  
A genial soil to misty dew:  
A soil that never yet enshrined  
A tyrant's curse, or captive's tear!

Then, son of Erin's lovely isle,  
Forbid thy feet e'er more to roam?  
Lo! Freedom hails thee with a smile,  
And bids thee welcome—welcome home.

## CONTRAST BETWEEN MILTON AND COBBETT.

The "London Examiner," an able and a zealous whig paper, edited by Leigh Hunt, condemns Mr. Cobbett for leaving his country in the hour of trouble and danger; and, censuring the reason which that writer gives for abandoning England at this time, draws the following contrast between Milton and Cobbett: "We have entirely approved the writings of the latter against the corrupt and corrupting government of Britain; but still, every man will readily admit that the feelings and sentiments of the Great Poet and Patriot Milton, were far more elevated than those which appear in the actions of the Botley Editor—Gazette Editor."

"This is not the way in which Milton, who undertook to defend the rights of the people of England, was accustomed to choose between alternatives, whether those alternatives were the loss of property, of liberty, of his eye sight, or even his life. Upon the breaking out of the troubles with Scotland, when he was in Italy, and when Charles was fully bent upon his infuriated measures, his first feeling was that of being at home to partake the danger—"I was desirous," says he, "of visiting Sicily and Greece; but the sad news of the civil war in England recalled me; for I thought it base to be rambling abroad, even for my mind's sake, while my countrymen were battling for their liberties at home." And at home he remained to the last, though he had talent that he might have turned to account in any part of the world, and though he ultimately had to wear out his days in a solitary and lofty sorrow, impoverished and blind—

"With darkness and with dangers compassed round."

His labors, however, were not lost; the despotic dynasty that crushed him, was crushed in its turn; partly out of his republican theories was completed that noble edifice of the English constitution, for the restoration of which his descendants are now calling with a voice worthy of their ancestor.

It is no ill compliment to Mr. Cobbett to think of him at the same time with Milton, even to his disadvantage; but we mention the two together, not so much out of reproach to the former, as to shew why it was, that when he came to these pushes he could not act like the latter. It is from want of sentiment and imagination—those qualities which relieve the mind from the dreariness of painful matters of fact, and clothe them with reflected colors, and put pillows about them for the spirit to repose on. The same deficiency that makes Mr. Cobbett see nothing great in Shakespeare, makes him see nothing grand in the riskings of suffering. When Milton was abroad and heard of the troubles of his country, he was anxious to return and share the grandeur of the danger; when Mr. Cobbett thinks he sees danger coming, he feels nothing but the thing itself, and is only anxious to argue himself to a distance from it. When Milton, in his old age, blind and solitary, felt himself surrounded by dangers, he retreated into the glories of epic poetry, and thought only casually of his triumphant enemies—when Mr. C. was in prison, he could only regret his freedom and make himself doubly uncomfortable with an eternal feeling of resentment. Milton's parting with his eyesight is a memorable instance of the resources of his great mind. The physicians told him that if he went on with his *Defence of the People of England*, he would infallibly lose his eyesight; to which he answered, that he had no choice between his eye-sight and his duty."

## FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.

The Courier says, that the admiralty has not heard of an expedition to the coast of South America. So the Courier alleged when we announced the failure of the mission to China. It will soon be publicly known, that the demand made by the court of Madrid for the active interference of the allies, and particularly of England, is of serious importance. The confederacy of the princes for the guarantee of their respective dominions is the basis of the application. The court of Madrid states, that in addition to the revolutionary progress in South America, the court of Brazil has actually avowed an attack on Monte Video, and that the evident design of the king of Portugal is to spread his authority over the whole of the Spanish provinces on that continent, either by conquest or negotiation with the Independents. The king of Spain, therefore, calls on the allied sovereigns to protect him in this emergency, as notwithstanding the recent alliance by marriage, the Portuguese aggressions go on, and the Spanish court must in its own defence, march an army into Portugal, by

which an European war would be kindled if succor by his brother sovereigns is withheld. Under these circumstances, an offer has been made by the court of Madrid to allow a certain limited trade to the South American ports, on the payment of stipulated duties, provided that early and effectual aid shall be rendered to suppress what is called the rebellion, and check the Brazilian designs. As a further inducement for England to interfere, it is urged, that piracy is now organized on so regular a plan, and carried on to such an extent, under a variety of flags, that the trade of no nation is safe, and the extirpation of the buccanniers becomes, therefore, a just object of the exertion of all legitimate power.

Will the Courier deny that this is a faithful statement of the Spanish demands? Another ministerial paper confesses that steps must forthwith be taken to preserve British commerce against these free-booters; and therefore, we are justified in giving credit to the rumor of an intended expedition to the South American coast. The Spanish government itself has not the means of reducing the privateers of the Independents. The Courier says, that two frigates, with 6000 men, are about to sail from Cadiz to Caracas. It is ridiculous to talk of embarking 6000 men in two frigates; in truth the Spanish navy is almost extinguished.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated April 14.

"How the present contest between ministers and the country may terminate, is extremely problematical. The apprehension of danger, in the timid, has given the administration a power as unlooked for as perilous to the constitution; how they have used it, the repeal of the habeas corpus, and passing the restrictive acts sufficiently declare. The wild efforts of Cobbett and Hunt, to inflame the lower orders, have caused incalculable mischief; & impeded, if not frustrated the constitutional endeavors of those who alone are equal to counteract and diminish the increasing undue influence of government; to lessen the burdens of the people by a retrenchment of public expense, and a moderate reform in parliament. It would not be advancing too much to say that hitherto no retrenchment has been made by ministry.—What is the 50,000,000 from the prince regent but a loan, hereafter to be paid with double compound interest? What the reduction of clerical and subordinate officers but an increase of the poor-rates? and keeping up the retaining fees to the relatives and friends of men of influence?—Parliament is to meet again in two days: it will then be seen what we have to depend on; the report of the committee of finance will be taken into consideration, and opposition will make their greatest effort; but I think it will be in vain; the crisis is not yet arrived; so long as ministers can raise money, so long will they hold their places."

"A naval armament, it is confidently believed, is fitting out, of which Sir George Cockburn is to have the command. The Morning Chronicle asserts, it is to assist Ferdinand the 7th to subdue his rebellious colonists; this certainly cannot be the case; ministers will not be so mad as to risk such a measure: it is therefore more likely intended for China, where we have got into a hobble, which, I am fearful, will distress our commerce in that quarter."

"There is at present a dead calm—after the re-assembling of parliament, the political ocean will again be agitated by storms—should this packet be detained a few days, I may possibly tell you what damage has been sustained."

Halfpenny Paper.

## FROM A LATE ENGLISH PAPER.

### THE EMPRESS MARIA LOUISA.

"This lady lives in a style of great splendor at Parma, but without ostentation. With the noblesse of the country she has little society. The greater part of them were ruined in their property by the French revolution, and the whole body, like the rest of their brethren in the most parts of Italy, are at the very lowest ebb in point of character and education. Her court is composed principally of Germans—the inferior servants are chiefly French, and nearly the same who served her when on the throne of France. The count de Niepperg, who negotiated the treaty in virtue of which Ferdinand of Naples was restored to his throne, acts as her grand chamberlain; her dames d'honneur are also Germans; her private secretary is a Piedmontese. Mr. M'Antly is her minister of state and grand chancellor, a young man, Irish by birth, who is possessed of considerable property in the King's county, in Ireland, where his family has resided for a long period."

"The disposition of the ex-empress is considerably mild; her manners unassuming. Her natural reserve, the French mistook for hauteur, of which, in fact, she has not the slightest trait. The few persons whom she admits to her society, are so far from being treated as if they were paying their court to a princess, that they soon feel themselves easy in their conversation with her. The usual accomplishments of her sex she possesses in more than usual degree. She plays on the piano and sings extremely well. She reads a good deal of English, and speaks it with a better accent than could have been expected, and with more fluency.—English books constitute a large part of her library, and she has made it a fashion at Parma to learn English. Her fondness for her son is well known; at her expense, his retinue at Schoenbrunn has been rendered far more ample and splendid than that provided for him by the emperor Francis."

"The title of majesty is always given to her when spoken to: she is called not *l'impératrice*, but *la Sovrana*. She has, at Parma, the toilette given to her by the city of Paris on her marriage, and the cradle of the young king of Rome, as well as the jewels and the entire of the wardrobe. The toilette and cradle were described in the French papers at the time. The jewels are supposed to be far more valuable than those of any crowned head in Europe. Although this princess is certainly not distressed by her absence from Bonaparte, and was but little cast down at her political reverses, she has latterly grown very thin, and therefore, is unlike the portraits of her sold in England."

## BALTIMORE, May 27.

Between three and four o'clock this morning, as we are credibly informed, 8 criminals made their escape from the Baltimore goal by means of powder, with which they effected a breach in the wall that admitted their entrance into a passage leading to the department of the sheriff and keepers. A sentry, who was there stationed, precipitately fled, and they were suffered, without interruption, to regale their appetites at the expense of the gaoler, for about half an hour. After having refreshed themselves fully to their satisfaction, they scaled the walls encompassing the prison, and have not since been heard of. Their names are, Alexander Badger alias Beatty, Andrew Anderson, Lewis Smith, Jno. Thompson, Abraham Hoppe, James Brown, a captain Miller, and a man by the name of Porter.

## Foreign Intelligence.

Paris, April 12.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Calais the 10th of April, announces the arrival in that harbor of several transports with 450 French and Italians, prisoners of war, who had been in the service of England from which they are now discharged. The French will be transmitted to their departments.

Letters from Basle state, that the merchants of that town frequently receive accounts of the emigrants who had gone to the United States. There are very few of them who do not regret their country—Those who cannot pay their passage remain during six years in a kind of slavery. Notwithstanding this dreadful result, the mania of emigration still continues. On the 2d of April, six vessels freighted with 1,800 emigrants, for the most part of the cantons of Basle and Argovia, departed from Basle.

We learn that in conformity with a new treaty, the two Floridas have been ceded by Spain to the United States. If this be true, the American republic will completely round itself in its southern frontiers.

April 15.

In the Gazette of the Elbe, dated April 2, we find the following article:

We here present our readers with some further details relative to the tumultuous scenes which took place at Stockholm on the 13th of March, of which the public papers gave only a general sketch. For some time past a party has been secretly forming against Bernadotte and his son, and which has been daily gaining strength. Their plans were at length formed and matured, and were to have been carried into effect on the 13th of March. It was agreed to have a grand masked ball on that day, at which the prince royal and his son were to be present, and where an attack was to be made on the life of the two princes. A short time previous to the commencement of the fete, the prince royal received an anonymous letter informing him of the conspiracy, and as it contained the most substantial details, the prince could not doubt of its reality. He immediately convoked the council of state, which he kept assembled around him till early the next morning. During the night all was tranquil, and the ball continued as if nothing was in agitation or expected, excepting that none of the royal family were present. The next morning the principal officers of the garrison, and the most distinguished personages and inhabitants of the town repaired to the palace of the prince royal, and assured him of their fidelity and determination to defend him. On the same day couriers were dispatched to all parts of the kingdom, carrying proclamations from the prince royal to the people, in which he assured the nation of his inviolable fidelity to the last hour of his existence; but he requires in exchange an unshaken and unalterable attachment to his person and family.

At present every thing bears the aspect of the greatest tranquillity; but still some degree of uneasiness exists. It is not known whether any persons have been arrested.

The report in circulation since that day of the intended voyage of the prince royal and his son to Norway appears totally void of foundation, the king being almost always ill.

Several regiments have been ordered to different stations in the capital.

The emperor of Russia has advanced his aide-camp, gen. Pozzi di Borgo, to the rank of lieutenant general. The receipt signed with the hand of his majesty, announcing this mark of distinction, is couched in terms the most flattering and honorable.

The Dutch papers announce the removal of the toll from the Scheldt Flushing. We fear this measure may give some dissatisfaction to the Dutch commercial interests. However, it seems against nature and reason to protect the commerce of one part of an empire by heavy and impartial impositions upon that of another. These papers contain a decree, directing the resumption of the native appellations of the weight and measures of the Dutch kingdom.

April 16.

The state of the public mind in Sweden is far from being tranquil. The friends of the ancient royal family though silent, are not extinct; and it is expected the death of the king—now old and feeble—will be the signal for a second attempt to place the ex-prince royal, Gustavus, on the throne of his ancestors. It is well known, that the aunt of this prince, the empress of Russia, has taken a deep interest in his fortunes; and though she does not obtrude herself into the affairs of state on ordinary occasions, it is expected when her nephew shall have arrived at the age when the customs of Europe permit the wielding of the sceptre, that she will make powerful and effectual efforts to induce her husband to place one in his hand. He is a prince well reported, and will be 18 in Nov. next. The late insurrection at Stockholm was no doubt agitated by the adherents of the old monarchy to feel the pulse of the populace. The plot is not ripe for explosion. The courage of the adopted prince royal (Bernadotte) will avail him much in any emergency; but there are numerous indications that he, like his old master, must yield to circumstances, and pass away with every thing else connected with the French revolution.

Stockholm, April 1.

A conscription is now making in the whole kingdom of all the young men born in 1798; they are to be exercised for a fortnight in June, after which the regiments formed into brigade will go into camp.—It is said also that a camp will be formed near Stockholm, to exercise the troops this summer. The young men included in the conscription consist of five classes, from all the youths from the age of 20 to 25 inclusive, forming a well disciplined and uniform militia of about 300,000 men, from which, only in time of war, the regular regiments raised partly by recruiting, partly furnished and equipped by the land owners, are reinforced and filled up.

Stockholm, March 29.

It is understood that the king of Denmark has sold to the prince royal of Sweden the country of Laurvig, situated in Norway, for the sum of 2,000,000 florins Swedish.

## THE POPE'S BRIEF.

To the editor of the London Morning Chronicle. SIR—Having observed in a morning paper of this day (April 10th.) a loose translation of an important papal document, which will probably be quoted for generations to come, I send you a more literal version, together with the Latin itself, that you may compare them, and print the English for the information of your readers. I am, &c. &c.

SCRUTATOR.

Translation of the Bull against Bible Societies. Issued June 29th, 1816, by the Pope Pius VII. to the arch-bishop of Gnesen, primate of Poland. Venerable Brother—Health and apostolic benediction. In our last letter to you we prom-

ised, very soon, to return an answer to yours; in which you have appealed to this Holy See, in the name of the other bishops of Poland, respecting what are called Bible Societies, and have earnestly enquired of us what you ought to do in this affair. We long since indeed wished to comply with your request; but an incredible variety of weighty concerns have so pressed upon us on every side, that, till this day, we could not yield to your solicitation.

We have been truly shocked at this most crafty device, by which the very foundations of religion are undermined; and having, because of the great importance of the subject, conferred in council with your venerable brethren, the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, we have, with the utmost care and attention, deliberated upon the measures proper to be adopted by the Pontifical authority, in order to remedy and abolish this pestilence as far as possible. In the mean time we heartily congratulate you, venerable brother, and we commend you again and again in the Lord, as it is fit we should, upon the singular zeal you have displayed under circumstances so dangerous to christianity, in having denounced to the Apostolic See, this defilement of the faith so imminently dangerous to souls. And although we perceive that it is not at all necessary to excite him to activity who is making haste, since of your own accord you have already shown an ardent desire to detect and overthrow the impious machinations of these innovators; yet in conformity with our office, we again and again exhort you, that whatever you can achieve by power, provide for by counsel, or effect by authority, you will daily execute with the utmost earnestness, placing yourself as a wall for the House of Israel.

With this view we issue the present brief, viz. that we may convey to you a signal testimony of our approbation of your excellent conduct, and may endeavor therein still more and more to excite your pastoral solicitude and diligence. For the general good imperiously requires you to combine all your means and energies to frustrate the plans, which are prepared by its enemies, for the destruction of our most holy religion; whence it becomes an Episcopal duty, that you first of all expose the wickedness of this nefarious scheme, as you have already done so admirably, to the view of the faithful, and openly publish the same, according to the rules prescribed by the Church, with all the erudition and wisdom which you possess; namely, "that the bible printed by heretics is to be numbered among other prohibited books, conformably to the rules of the index (No. 2 and 3) for it is evident from experience, that the holy scriptures, when circulated in the vulgar tongue, have, through the temerity of men, produced more harm than benefit." (Rule IV.) And this is the more to be dreaded in times so depraved, when our holy religion is assailed from every quarter with great cunning and effort, and the most grievous wounds are inflicted on the Church. It is, therefore, necessary to adhere to the salutary decree of the congregation of the index (June 15th, 1757.) that no versions of the bible in the vulgar tongue be permitted, except such as are approved by the Apostolic See, or published with annotations extracted from the writings of holy fathers of the Church.

We confidently hope that, in these turbulent circumstances, the Poles will give the clearest proofs of their attachment to the religion of their ancestors; and by your care, as well as that of the other prelates of this kingdom, whom, on account of the faith, we congratulate in the Lord, trusting that they all may very abundantly justify the opinion entertained of them.

It is moreover necessary that you should transmit to us as soon as possible, the bible which Jacob Wnuk published in the Polish language, with a commentary, as well as a copy of the edition of it, lately put forth, without those annotations, taken from the writings of the holy fathers of our Church, or other learned authorities, with your opinion upon it; that thus, from collating them together, it may be ascertained, after mature investigation, that certain errors lie insidiously concealed therein, and that we may pronounce our judgment on this affair, for the preservation of the true faith.

Continue, therefore, venerable brother, to pursue this truly pious course upon which you have entered, viz. diligently to fight the battles of the Lord for the sound doctrine, and warn the people entrusted to your care, that they fall not into the snares which are prepared for their everlasting ruin. The Church demands this from you, as well as from the other Bishops, whom our rescript equally concerns; and we most anxiously expect it, that the deep sorrow we feel on account of this new species of tares which an adversary has so abundantly sown, may, by this cheering hope, be somewhat alleviated; and we always very heartily invoke the choicest blessings upon yourself and your fellow Bishops, for the good of the Lord's flock, which we impart to you and them by our apostolic benediction.

Given at Rome, at St. Mary the Greater, June 19, 1816, the 17th year of our Pontificate.

PIUS P. VII.

## Domestic Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.

The Franklin 74, Capt. Stewart, is at anchor in the Cove, completing her equipments to go round to Boston, where her full complement of men are to be raised. She has at present about 200 seamen on board. Her regular complement will be about 750. It is reported she will be ordered to the Mediterranean, to relieve Com. Chauncey.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 19.

By passengers from Galveston we hear, that Gen. Mina with his expedition had disembarked without molestation at Sotola Marina, in the province of New St. Ander, at 35 leagues north of Tampico. We are informed by a vessel from the last mentioned port, that the royalist general being informed of the disembarkation of gen. Mina, who was supposed to have about a thousand men, went in pursuit at the head of 1500 men, gathering in his route all the garrisons of the different posts. It is not improbable that general Mina will decline a contest with a force so superior, and that after sending off his heavy artillery, with penetrate into the interior and there carry on a partisan warfare, and be ready to join the first insurgent force he may meet.

NASHVILLE, June 3.

General Jackson and suite left Nashville last week to attend a treaty to be held with the Cherokee Indians at Hiwassee on the 20th inst. The object is said to be to ascertain whether those Indians have any title to the district called "Double Head's Reserve," and if they have to procure a relinquishment of it; and also ascertain if they are willing to sell the land they claim north of the Tennessee river.

A drought prevailed in the southern parts of France, in April.

## Kentucky Gazette.

"True to its charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
News from all nations lumbering at his back."  
LEXINGTON, MONDAY, JUNE 10

WILLIAM T. BARRY, Esq. is a candidate to represent Fayette in the State Senate. Mr. Barry is in favor of a new election of governor; and for that reason, as well as for his eminent talents, integrity and republican principles, we trust that the PEOPLE will again repose their confidence in him, who has on many former occasions acted as a faithful organ of their sentiments, and a firm supporter of their interests.

## KENTUCKY POLITICS.

A new election of governor, is a subject which may continue to agitate the people of Kentucky for some time to come. It may, therefore, be expected that the present Editor of the GAZETTE should distinctly state his opinion on this question; and as we never wish to shrink from responsibility, we feel no hesitation in declaring that we conscientiously think a new election of the state executive is demanded, equally by common sense, by the spirit and the genius of the constitution.

Common sense dictates, that in cases in which the *letter* of the constitution is doubtful; in which the rights of the people and those of a solitary individual officer are in controversy, a decision in favor of the public should be made. The letter of the constitution, in relation to the right of Mr. Slaughter to hold the office of governor for the term for which Mr. Madison was elected, is extremely doubtful: No express provision has yet been found in that instrument to authorize him thus long to hold the executive power: A large portion of the people of Kentucky deny the constitutionality of his claim on the subject: The intermediate election of a new governor could not by possibility produce any public injury, unless that injury should be occasioned by the violence of the friends of Mr. Slaughter in resisting the public will in case of a new election: This resistance, though some persons have indiscreetly suggested it, will not, we are confident, ever take place. If there were in reality any danger of this sort, it would only confirm the propriety of enforcing the right of the people to a new election.

The elective franchise is the very essence and prop of our constitution. Impair that sacred principle; decide in one case only that the right of suffrage shall not be exercised; that a man shall hold an office for which he was not elected; and you strike at the very root of our free government; you deform its fairest feature; you paralyze its vital energy; you offer a *tribe* to future usurpation; you throw open the gate of the avenue which leads to the subversion of the public liberties.

If there be not in the constitution a provision, clear, explicit, positive, which vests the right in the lieutenant governor to hold the office of chief magistrate the whole term for which the deceased governor was elected, we say that he cannot constitutionally continue in that office. No man, in this free government, has any claim to fill an office which the law, the constitution, or the people have not expressly conferred on him. Our constitution has said, that the lieutenant governor shall act as governor, not during the term for which the latter was chosen, but only until another *by duty qualified* for governor. Neither did the people elect Mr. Slaughter for their governor. How, then, can he, consistently with the spirit and genius of our government, or with the undefiled right of public suffrage, remain in the executive chair?

The case being extremely dubious, Mr. Slaughter, as a good citizen, ought himself to have recommended a new election. By this course, he would have sustained the reputation which he once enjoyed of being an upright politician; and he would have made some atonement for the indignity which, in the first act of his administration, was offered to the sensibilities of the republican party.

While we thus frankly and freely deliver our sentiments on the subject, it is due to a great number of worthy and intelligent men, who entertain opposite opinions, to say that we have no doubt of their entire honesty and sincerity on the occasion. If, however, they will thoroughly reflect on the importance of scrupulously maintaining the people's rights in all cases, it would seem to us that they cannot avoid yielding to the conviction, that a new election of governor is necessary to the effectuation of that great object.

The advocates of a new election have been denounced as anarchists and promoters of discord and violence. These denunciations fall harmless at the feet of those against whom they are levelled. Many of them are high-minded and honorable men; men of standing, reputation, and honor; and all of them deeply concerned in the peace, the tranquillity and security of society.

## BRITISH POLICY.

A late letter from Liverpool states, that the British government had determined to reduce the export duty ten per cent. on goods for the United States. The policy of this measure is obvious: it is to render British manufactures cheaper in this country, and thus the more effectually to cripple American manufactures. The reduction of the British ex-



port duty is not to be imputed to any liberality towards the United States. Commercial cupidity, monopoly, and aggrandizement, are the ruling principles of England, in all the regulations, changes and modifications of her intercourse with other nations. An insatiable ambition, a disposition to humble every other power that may be in her way, direct her foreign policy. But we hope that the patriotic manufacturers of the United States, will yet struggle through the difficulties which obstruct their progress, and ultimately triumph over the pressure of British competition and hostility: and we as fondly trust, that by a persevering firmness in resisting British encroachments, and a patriotic vigilance in watching and counteracting British influence, in every shape in which it may make its serpentine appearance, the American government and people may continue to maintain the high ground of independence, which they acquired by the war of the revolution, and successfully confirmed by the war of 1812.

The London letter, which we copy into a preceding column from a Halifax paper, imputes the failure of the moderate friends of reform in England, to "the wild efforts of Cobbett and Hunt, to influence the lower orders of people!" This is a lame apology for the relaxed exertions of the lukewarm, pretended friends of reform, who are, in fact, merely in pursuit of the "loaves and fishes;" and who, if they could succeed in turning the present ministerial incumbents out, and get into power themselves, would be as hostile to the amelioration of parliamentary representation, and to other beneficial changes, as are Castlereagh and Canning. Has not the Grenville interest already deserted opposition, and given its support to the late arbitrary measures of the ministry? Why did not Earl Grey, Holland and Erskine, when they were in the cabinet, efficiently advocate the cause of reformation? The fact is, that whatever may be the motives of Cobbett and Hunt, they have contended for no more than the people of England have a right to obtain; and any thing short of the establishment of a free and full right of suffrage, of a fair representation in the house of commons, and of a total abolition of sinecures, would be a mere mockery, an insult to the British nation. The political diseases of England require powerful medicines; the half-way prescriptions of the physician, mere words, or sugar candy, will do no good, where mercury alone can effect a radical cure—a thorough renovation of the system.

The celebrated CURRAN, once the most eloquent of Irish patriots, seems, like Grattan, to have become an apostate to his principles and his country, if not a servile pensioner of the British government. On the last anniversary of St. Patrick's Day, in London, at which Lord Castlereagh presided, Mr. Curran made decided advances towards a reconciliation of the patriotic part of his countrymen with those who had deserted, betrayed and destroyed its honor, its interest, and its independence. When Castlereagh, whose original name was Robert Stuart, became in Ireland a candidate for parliament, he gave the most solemn pledges that he would support all the popular rights for which the patriots of that nation have so long been contending. He afterwards became one of the most efficient and bitter enemies to the liberties and just claims of Irishmen. Yet Mr. Curran advised his country to forget the perfidy and moral irascion of such unprincipled apostates as Lord Castlereagh!

Austria had no national debt in 1785. Her debt in 1809 amounted to 600 millions of Spanish dollars. She then, in a fit of desperation applied the sponge to it, and struck out 80 per cent. of the whole. But, notwithstanding, by the year 1816, her debt again accumulated to one thousand millions of Spanish dollars! Of England the national debt is treble that of Austria. The debt of Russia is several hundred millions of roubles. That of Prussia is kept a secret, but it is immense. Indeed, it is stated on good authority that the petty principality of Lippe-Detmold, somewhere in Germany, is the only power in Europe free from a heavy national debt. Freedom in that quarter has no existence; taxes and public debts are overwhelming. Such are the glorious blessings which spring from "legitimate" monarchy; and such is the kind of government in the success of which against the French people, federal orators and politicians rejoiced!

#### GAZETTE SUMMARY.

The inhabitants of St. Christopher and other British West India Islands, have requested their governors to open their ports for the importation of provisions in foreign vessels. They give a schedule of flour and other necessities remaining in the islands, and declare that *imperial necessity alone* would have induced them to solicit a temporary departure from the colonial policy of the British government. The distressing effects of that monopolizing and selfish policy, counteracted as it has justly been by the measures of Congress, will be sensibly felt by the inhabitants of the English colonies: We hope that the cabinet of London will become convinced of the cruelty and folly of continuing to enforce it.

The Supreme Director of Buenos Ayres has, it is said, lately banished eight considerable adherents to the patriotic cause, for their opposition to the occupa-

tion by the Portuguese, of a part of the Provinces of Rio de la Plata. The Director and some of the other chiefs are said to have been corrupted by the Portuguese. This news may not be true; but if it should be, it will have a tendency to injure the cause and protract the progress of freedom and independence in South America.

**GREAT ENGLISH NEWS!**—A London print of April 21, states "from good authority, that the Princess Charlotte of Coburg is in a situation which must gratify the nation at large, and give additional security to the house of Brunswick!"

A Spanish schooner, from Jamaica, bound to Cuba, having on board property valued at a million and a half of dollars, was captured about the 20th of April, by a Carthaginian privateer, said to be the late Montout, of Baltimore.

A private letter from Cadiz, of the 23th March, states that a regiment of Lancers, and the regiment of Navarre, forming part of the force destined to act against the Patriots of South America, broke out into open mutiny on the 25th and bid defiance to the control of their officers. They cried out they would not go out to act as butchers for the Cadiz monopolists; swore they would liberate all confined in the prisons, and themselves obtain their arrears out of the Treasury. The quiet regiment were marched against them, and after a severe contest they were compelled to embark on the following day. During the whole time the greatest alarm prevailed at Cadiz; the windows and doors of every house were shut up. A postscript of the same letter adds, that the contest was renewed on board, a great number of men were shot, whose numbers, as well as 200 who had previously deserted, were replaced by part of the Cadiz garrison.

President Monroe reached Baltimore on the 1st inst. on his tour through the eastern states. We are sorry to observe the courtly style used by some of the citizens and prints of this free republic, in receiving and speaking of the President.

The Steam Boat FRANKLIN, Capt. JOHN NELSON, arrived at Shippingport on the 6th inst. in 36 days from New-Orleans. She was detained 14 days on the way. She brought a cargo of 63 tons and passengers. came up against current 1,510 miles in 22 days, and will clear about 6,500 dollars by the trip. The large barge NONSUCH has arrived there also from Orleans, with groceries and queensware. On the 5th inst. the steam boat PIKE, Capt. REED, left Louisville for St. Louis, with freight and passengers. Thus, we are every week witnessing new examples of the most active enterprise in the commerce of the western waters by means of steam boats, which, ere long, will plough every navigable stream on this side of the mountains; bearing off the rich products of our soil for every market, and returning against wind and current with the fabrics of every quarter of the globe.

A little colony of Swiss stocking weavers, has settled in the District of Columbia, and is about to put twenty or thirty weaving machines, of the newest English and French construction, into operation. Besides stockings, which they are represented as manufacturing of superior quality, they weave and make drawers, under waistcoats, &c. of cotton and wool.

**SPANISH AMERICA.**—The patriots of Venezuela consider the Danish islands hostile to them; but they can receive no molestation from them, as the Danes have not any forces in their colonies. Bolivar is stated by an American captain to have lost much of the confidence of his officers; and the same captain doubts the success of the patriot cause in Venezuela. The opinions of most of the seafaring gentlemen abroad, are formed from those of the persons who happen to surround them, and must be received with caution: The royalists took possession of Barcelona, in the province of Cumana, by storm, on the 7th of April last. It had been closely invested for some time. The royalist force consisted of about 2,000 men; that of the independents, of about 1,000. The latter retreated to a large church, where they had supplies. In that position they sustained several sharp attacks from the battering artillery of the royalists. As a last effort, they made a desperate sortie, and were cut to pieces. The royalists suffered considerable loss; particularly in officers. Two independent officers of distinction, severely wounded in the sortie, were taken to Caracas, and shot by order of the captain general. Gen. Bolivar left Barcelona some time previously to the attack upon it, and had proceeded to the interior, where it was supposed he would fall in with general Morillo, who, by the last advices, was with in one day's march of Caracas. The reported death of Morillo, and his pretended burial at midnight, seem to have been a sheer fabrication.

A shock of an earthquake was felt in Boston and other parts of Massachusetts on the 23d ultimo.

The Bank of England was to commence the payment of specie, May 2, for all its one and two pound notes.

A decision has lately been had in the English courts of justice, which establishes the precedent, that no schoolmaster can expel a scholar without giving the parent of the child timely notice.

**VANDALISM.**—The king of Bavaria has issued an ordinance that henceforth no member of a Freemason's Lodge shall be permitted to exercise the office of a public functionary!

A late London paper contains the fol-

lowing just remarks in relation to the American republic.—"We should wish for the improvement of the world, that America should remain a republic; because, if the least expensive government possess in it equal elements of duration, and afford equal protection of person and of property as a more expensive, the advantages are with the republican form of government, and should therefore be preferred! America possesses many advantages denied to other countries; and if she act a prudent part towards her brethren of the south, her commerce must improve, and her navy acquire a permanence, which may alter, in the process of time, the situations of many European states. No man can contemplate the situation of America without feelings of superior exultation. In this country, unhappily, we look upon the Americans as the leers of society; and vainly think that the abuse of Jonathan will secure a pre-eminence to John Bull. The public should be disabused of this erroneous notion. We should watch the progress of other states minutely; where we see their virtues, to copy them; and where we meet their vices—to correct those of a similar nature in ourselves."

The navy board in Washington has advertised for proposals for supplying the machinery for three *atam batteries*, each to be equal to a 120 horse power; to be completed in one year.

The Directors of the State Bank of Indiana have resolved to locate branches at Charleston and Corydon.

A branch of the Farmers and Mechanics bank at Madison is established at Lawrenceburg.

A Boston paper publishes the following anecdote of Napoleon, which was probably fabricated:—"A gentleman in Bath, lately returned from the East Indies, says, that on his passage he touched at St. Helena, where he was introduced to Bonaparte. In the evening Bonaparte sat down to a rubber of whist—and on this gentleman asking him for what stakes they should play?—Oh! (said Napoleon jocularly) for crowns, sir, for crowns; You know I have all my life played for CROWNS!" Bonaparte lost four points.

A letter from the European continent, says that "the recent disturbances in England, and the fermentation lately manifested in the north of Europe, have induced the emperor Alexander to pause in his system of enfranchising the peasants of his empire." It requires no strong pretext to induce kings and emperors to withhold liberty and justice from their subjects.

A letter from Anhalt, in Germany, asserts that the political influence of the United States in Europe is daily increasing.—If this be the fact, the crowned despots have great reason to dread the effect of our "successful example of democratic principles and rebellion!"

#### KENTUCKY SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

A Fair was held under the auspices of this Society at Capt. Fowler's Garden near this town, on Thursday the 29th day of May, when the following premiums were awarded by the Judges appointed for the occasion:—

|                        |                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Best Bull,             | Cup No. 14 Capt. W. Smith. |
| Cow,                   | No. 12 Same.               |
| 2 year old bull,       | No. 1 Mr. Carr.            |
| do. Heifer,            | No. 2 Mr. Weston of Clk.   |
| Yearling bull,         | No. 3 gen. James Shelby.   |
| do. Heifer,            | No. 4 Mr. E. Fisher.       |
| Bullcock,              | No. 9 Mr. Goff.            |
| Memo Ram,              | No. 13 Mr. Prentiss.       |
| do Ram ex-             |                            |
| hibiting blan-         |                            |
| ket wool,              | No. 5 nohe shewn.          |
| do "                   |                            |
| Best & largest cheese, | No. 7 Mr. C. Humphreys.    |
| Piece of do,           | President of Lex-          |
| mestic wool,           | No. 6 ington woolen man-   |
| en cloth,              | ufactory                   |
| do linen cloth,        | No. 11 Mr. Gillespie.      |
| 100 gal. of ?          |                            |
| Whiskey,               | No. 8 Melchor Hoover.      |

The company which attended was numerous, and was composed of gentlemen from various parts of the state. The cattle, sheep and various articles exhibited, plainly shewed that the domestic animals and manufactures of our state are improving; and we think the society promises to be of great public utility.—Reporter.

*Another Revolutionary hero gone!*  
The venerable patriot, Gen. SAMUEL DRICKSON, departed this life on the 7th of this inst at his house in Middletown, Ky. aged 83 years.

**DIED.**—At Millersburg, Ky. Dr. SELDEN, a highly respectable and valuable citizen.

—At Washington, Ky. Mrs. CHARLOTTE DUKE, consort of Dr. B. Duke.

#### SALES AT AUCTION.

On Monday, June 23d,  
Will be sold at the Auction Room an invoice of

**DRY GOODS,**  
Cutlery, Hard-Ware, Plated and Silver-Ware,

Amounting to about 1000 sterling cost, imported from England, via New-Orleans—among which are Cloths, Cassimeres, Stockinets, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Grapes, Ribbons, Cambrics, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Kid, Morcco, and Leather Shoes, Ivory handled Knives and Forks, Buck and bone do. Carvers and Steels, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Pins and Needles, Silver and Plated Pencil Cases and Tooth Picks, Razors, Shaving Boxes and Soap, Plated Candlesticks, with superbly Painted Glass Shades, Snuffers, Plated and Steel, &c. &c.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.—Terms: under one hundred dollars, cash; from one to three hundred, sixty days; over three hundred, ninety days credit for approved paper.

And at 4 o'clock P. M. will be sold  
A valuable collection of

#### BOOKS AND PRINTS.

Among them are 14 sets Wilkinson's Memoirs, 1 do. Rees's Cyclopaedia, 1 do. Domestic Encyclopedia, 20 copies Campaign against Quebec, &c. &c.

BRADFORD & MEGOWAN, Auc'rs.  
June 16—2t

#### SELLING OFF.

BEING about to remove to Jacksons purchase will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on a credit of all sums above ten dollars

**THIS DAY, JUNE 16th,**

**THE CORNER BRICK HOUSE,**  
Opposite the Branch Bank of the United States, and all appurtenances, being three store-houses, all excellent stands for business.

#### My Stock of Merchandise

On hand—about 17,000 dollars worth.  
It will be offered by the Piece, Package, or the Lump, as bidders may choose.

#### The House and Lot,

About one mile from town, on the Limestone road, occupied by Daniel Pouns; the buildings are snug, and the situation good for business.

#### A Lot of Ground,

Near Thomas January's rope walk, unimproved

#### Another Lot of Ground,

Near Captain Vanpel's, unimproved. Also—at the same time,

#### Several House Servants,

Male and Female, of the best character—Also,

#### Several Horses and Cows.

And at my residence will be sold,

#### HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

A great variety of the best kind.

#### Books, Maps, Prints & Paintings.

#### ON SATURDAY, JUNE 21.

In the town of Nicholasville, I will sell to the highest bidder, on a credit,

#### Fifty-three Lots,

Contiguous to the Court-house, unimproved.

#### Seven Houses & Lots,

Situated in the business part of the town.

#### FURTHER NOTICE.

Every body, male or female, to whom I am indebted, call at my office after the 17th inst. and all their claims shall be satisfied. Every body indebted to me by book account, verbally, bond or note, who will not call and settle their respective accounts by the 20th inst. I will take every step of coercion the law will give me—I have been indulged by my creditors too long, and I have induced debtors I believe five times as long. All those who do not avail themselves of this notice are informed that their promises, notes, and book accounts will be sold at Auction to the highest bidder.

\* \* Further terms and particulars will be made known on the days of sale.

DAVID WILLIAMSON.  
Lexington, June 16.—1t

#### By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress, passed on the third day of March, 1815, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the Lands acquired by the said Treaty to be offered for when surveyed, and whereas the following townships have been surveyed in the District of Alabama, in the Mississippi Territory, to wit:

| Townships 11 and 12   | In range 13. |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 10, 11 and 12         | 14.          |
| 9, 10, 11 and 12      | 15.          |
| 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12   | 16.          |
| 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 | 17.          |
| 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 | 18.          |
| 13, 14, 15 and 16     | 19.          |
| 13, 14, 15 and 16     | 20.          |

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the said act, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of the Lands above described, shall be held at Milledgeville, in the state of Georgia, on the first Monday in August next, and shall remain open for three weeks and no longer, the sales to commence with the township first above named, and proceed in the order in which they are named.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the twenty fourth day of May, 1817.

By the President.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.  
The printers of newspapers that publish the Laws of the United States, will insert the above six times, and send their accounts to John Taylor, Esq. Receiver of Public Monies for the District of Alabama, at Milledgeville, Georgia  
June 16—6t

#### Mr. GASTON

TAKES this method of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he intends giving his second

#### FIRE-WORKS

in July next, when he hopes for the continuation of their patronage, as he will spare no pains to deserve it; his Fire-Works will be on an entirely new plan, and he hopes will give satisfaction to those who will favor him with their attendance.—Particulars in future hand-bills.  
June 16—1t

#### JAMES EADES,

Living in Lexington, Ky. on Short-Street, first Brick House below Lumphear's Hotel,

WISHES to sell the HOUSE and LOT in which he now lives; a well built brick house, two stories high, 32 feet by 22, convenient back buildings, good water, stables, carriage house, &c. Also, an OUT-LOT of 5 acres; also two lots on Third Street, 50 feet by 150, on one of which lots is a well built two story log house, a good well of water, stable, &c. all of which property will be sold far below its value, for Cash or in exchange for land in the country.  
June 16—6m

#### MECHANICKS.

THE subscribers want, in the town of Lebanon, Warren County, State of Ohio, 30 miles north of Cincinnati, FIVE first rate JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS. The highest wages will be given; from 1 to 24 months employ can be had, and longer—all work done by the job.

WILES & COLBERT,  
Cabinet Makers,  
from the city of N. York.

Lebanon, O. June 2—9—8t

#### The Hospital Committee,

ANNOUNCE to the public that the Collection of

#### Paintings, Casts and Engravings,

Arranged under the superintendence of M. H. Jouett, Esq. consisting of many pieces executed by that gentleman and other distinguished artists of the United States, will be opened at 10 o'clock this morning in the building lately the Kentucky Hotel, and immediately above the room occupied by the Athenaeum. The accommodations of admittance, and the charitable uses to which the proceeds will be applied, will doubtless be a sufficient inducement to engage the attention of the public. The room will continue open from nine to one in the morning, and from three to six in the evening.—Terms of Admittance, 25 cents, children half price. Tickets may be had from any member of the committee for the season a one Dollar each.  
June 16.

#### The Fayette Hospital Committee,

ANXIOUS to fulfil the trust reposed in them, have contracted for the erection of a building 62 feet by 64, 3 stories high, which will be covered in, previously to the next meeting of the contributors, on the first of March next, at which the managers of the institution are to be elected. Notwithstanding the liberal subscriptions already received, the committee require an additional sum of \$3,000, to enable them to meet their several engagements. They confidently trust, therefore, that they do not call in vain for the aid of the benevolent of this county and throughout the state in the completing their design.

The undertakers are—

Lewis Hogan—Stone work,

Chipley & Layton—Brick work,

Ater & Welch—Carpenters.

Their receipts for any articles in their line, as donations, however small, will be thankfully received.—Persons wishing to contract for the furnishing of timber will please apply to Andrew McCalla.

Subscription papers are lodged at Tandy & Allens, and at the several printing offices in Lexington.  
June 16—6t

#### Tammany Society.

A MEETING of the Sons of Tammany, or Brethren of the Columbian Order, will be held at the Council Fire of their Great Wigwag on Wednesday evening next, precisely at the going down of the sun.

D. J. AYRES, Sec'y.

Month of Heats 16th,

Y. D 325. } It

#### Kentucky Society for promoting Agriculture.

A STATED meeting will be held at the house of Capt. John Postlethwait, in the town of Lexington this day precisely at 12 o'clock.

THOMAS T. BARR, Sec'y.

June 16. —1t

#### FOR SALE,

AT the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, on Main street, Lexington,

BANK CHECKS, BLANK DEEDS,

INDENTURES, WARRANTS,

BILLS OF LADING, LETTER PAPER,

WRITING PAPER, &c. &c.

Also, Bradford's New Edition of the Laws of Kentucky.  
June 16—1t

#### EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE, undoubted Bills of Exchange on Boston, at 60 days sight.—Enquire at this office.  
June 9—1t.

#### The Tammany Steam Mill,

Is now in operation, and doing good work—FLOUR, SHORTS, BRAN and CORN MEAL, may at all times be had at the customary prices. Those who purchase by retail must pay the cash when the article is delivered; this rule will be invariably adhered to—Those who buy by the quantity can be accommodated with a credit, by giving approved negotiable notes.

We will give cash for a few hundred barrels of SHELLED CORN, and for any quantity of FLOUR BARRELS, STAVES and HOOP POLES.  
JOHN & FID. P. HART.

June 16—1t

#### TYPES FOR SALE.

1 font of LONG PRIMER,  
2 do of BREVIER, &  
1 do of ENGLISH.

May be had at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, on a credit of two and four months; payment to be secured by good endorsed negotiable notes. All the fonts are very good, being the types which are now used to print this paper.  
Lexington, June 9—1t.

#### J. C. WENZEL,

Has just received from London, a new assortment of

#### PIANO FORTES,

Of superior tone and workmanship, which will be sold at the New-York and Philadelphia prices, with only the additional charges of transportation.

He has also for sale, some Piano Fortes manufactured by the best workman in Philadelphia, elegantly polished, and of the Vienna construction.

He has on hand likewise, a large quantity of MAHOGANY VENEERING, of the best Jamaica wood, for cabinet makers, and VENEERING SAWS.  
June 9—1t.

#### NOTICE.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from trading for two notes, of thirty dollars each, given by me to James Owens, for his own Lottery Tickets, on or about the 1st of October, 1815. As the lottery fell through, I am determined not to pay either of them—unless compelled by law.  
JOHN WEBBER.  
June 9—1t.

#### William Harry & Jacob Wool-

ford,

#### TAKE NOTICE,

THAT between sunrise and sunset on the 8th day of July next, at Matthew Elder's office, in the town of Lexington, I shall take sundry depositions, to be read as evidence in the suit in Chancery in the Fayette Circuit Court, wherein I am complainant and you are defendants, and signed by JAMES OWENS.  
Lexington, Ky. June 9, 1817. 4t



## Advertisement.

I AM authorised by Mr. Francis Patterson of Green County, Ohio, to make sale of the LOT of GROUND adjoining the Baptist Meeting House, in Lexington, known on the plan of the said town by the number 20. It is an inlet about 66 feet on Main-street, and extends to Short-street, having the same front on each street.

This Lot will be sold on reasonable terms; and those wishing to obtain Lots to build on in Lexington, should make early application for this, as there are but few unimproved Lots in the place more desirable.

CHAS. HUMPHREYS.  
Lexington, Dec. 5, 1816. 50-1f

## Lexington Lancaster

### SCHOOL and ACADEMY.

IT is with much pleasure I inform the inhabitants of this town and vicinity, that by the first of January, I shall have my NEW SEMINARY in a condition to be occupied by all my school—the rooms will be large, comfortable and well fitted for the purpose of teaching—the male and female departments separate, an accommodation that heretofore I have not had in my power to render. Having formed a connection with three gentlemen, whose acquiescence entitles them to my highest confidence, I trust it will be in our power to give unlimited satisfaction to all who may favor the institution with their patronage.

In the female Academy will be taught English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Composition, Music and Drawing.

Terms of Tuition in the Lancaster School, 4 dollars per quarter, Books, Writing Paper, Slates, &c. furnished. In the other departments, 6 dollars per quarter, [music and drawing separate charges] nothing furnished except pens and ink. Semi-annual examinations will be held, and a regular set of Books kept in the Lancasterian School, showing the progress of the children in that department. A vacation of two weeks will be given after each examination.

J. P. ALDRIDGE.

December 18, 1816—53

\* The number of teachers, the several improvements in the Lancaster School and the great expense of the establishment will be presumed, be a sufficient apology for the small alteration in the terms of tuition. A limited number of poor children of respectable parents, will as usual be received and taught gratis.

## Indian Queen Tavern.

BENJ. LANPHEAR,

Formerly keeper of the Boston Coffee House, HAS the pleasure of informing his friends and the public that he has opened that large and elegant house built by Patterson Barr, Esq. on the corner of Main-Cross and Short Streets, in Lexington, Kentucky, where he intends devoting his whole attention to accommodate and please those who shall honor him with their custom.

Lexington, 1st Jan. 1817. 1-4f

## THE RED RIVER IRON WORKS,

ARE now in full blast; great alterations having been made for the better in the FURNACE, and she is now making metal of a superior quality. The FORGE is entirely new, and in high operation; making BARIRON equal, if not greatly superior to Dorey or any other imported Iron. Any orders left with Mr. Maebear, at my Iron Store in Lexington, will be executed with neatness and dispatch, having employed the best workmen the country can afford. The IRON STORE at Lexington, will be constantly supplied with IRON and CASTINGS for the convenience of merchants, mechanics and farmers. Patterns left there will meet a speedy conveyance to the works.

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.  
Lexington, December 21. 53-1f

## NOW IN THE PRESS,

And will be ready for Subscribers in a short time

The Beauties of Divine Poetry,

or

A Book of Appropriate Hymns

AND SPIRITUAL SONGS,

For the use of all Saints;

Principally Original or Altered.

BY THE REV. M. SMITH,

\* Author of the view of the British sessions in North America, and history of the War, &c. &c.

Those who have any DIVINE SONGS on hand which ought to be published, will please to send them to this office as soon as convenient, that they may be printed, with the names of the Author.

It is intended to have this work elegantly executed—it will contain nearly 300 pages of 24mo. bound in different style, calculated to suit subscribers and purchasers. The price will be from 75 cents to 1 dollar.

N. B. Subscription received at this office Lexington April 4th. 14-1f

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber will apply to the County Court of Nicholas, Ky. at their next October term, for leave to lay off a town on his land at the Lower Blue Licks, agreeably to an act of Assembly, in such cases made and provided.

WM. BARTLETT.  
May 31, 1817—June 9—3m

## SELLING OFF,

For approved negotiable paper, on a credit of 6 months, the following articles, which were laid in at reduced prices, at New-Orleans, and will be sold equally low, in order to close the concern.

50 Cases Queens Wares, repacked, breakage taken out and assorted  
10 Barrels 4th proof Brandy  
8 Quarter Casks, London Particular Tennessee Wine  
4 Barrels Port Wine  
12 Boxes Claret, choice quality  
6 do Vin de grave  
6 do Champagne  
10,000 lbs. Green Coffee, in Bags and Barrel  
10 Barrels Brown Sugar  
6000 lbs. Best Green Coperaas  
25 Boxes Raisins  
25 do French Prunes  
2 Boxes Parmezan Cheese  
10 Barrels Macaroni  
10 Kegs Scotch Herring  
20 do Pickled Salmon  
40 Ton Swedish Iron  
500 lbs. German Steel  
1 Box Onions Pins  
An Invoice of Hardware  
A quantity of Logwood and 40 Barrels Rozin—Also 40 Boxes Bakewoods Glasware—at cost and carriage. J. P. SCHATZEL & Co. Feb. 21

## Servant Wanted.

WANTED to hire by the year, a good SERVANT GIRL, accustomed to cook, wash, and perform other house work. For such an one, honest, sober and industrious, a liberal price will be given. Enquire of the Editors.

June 2—1f

## DOCTOR DUDLEY

HAS removed to Jordans Row, where he occupies the building adjoining Mr. Worsley, being the third house from Mr. Coyle's corner.

Lex. March 29. 13-3m.

## For Sale,

TWO HUNDRED and FIVE acres of first rate LAND, about eighty acres cleared, on which is a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Loom-house, Negro-house, Spring-house, new Barn and Hen-house, &c. One hundred and eighty-three bearing Apples, chiefly choice grafted fruit, Pear-trees, Cherry-trees, Damson-trees, and excellent never-failing water. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from Lexington, about half mile east of the Leestown road.

A. BAINBRIDGE.  
Nov. 12. 47-1f

To my Friends and the Public in general

JOHN MARSH has again commenced the SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his employment workmen of the best kind.—Cotton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as cheap as any in the western country. I also wish to inform the public that I have ready for sale, one SPINNING THROSTLE of 108 spindles, with all the necessary preparation machinery; and will have finished by the first of January, 1807, two more machines of the same amount. Those persons wishing to purchase Machinery, can also be accommodated with a first rate workman to superintend their business.

42—October 14.

## Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2 1/2 Miles from Lexington, by

LEWIS SANDERS.  
Lexington, May 28, 1815.

## John Norton,

### DRUGGIST,

[Opposite the Insurance Bank, Main St. Lexington]

HAS received an extensive assortment of Fresh Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumes, Pocket and Key Instruments, Scarificators, Spring and Crown Lancets, Scales and Weights, &c. Physicians, Merchants and the public, will be supplied on the lowest terms, wholesale or retail. He has on hand 20000lb. Stone Ochre, which he will sell low for cash.

August 17, 1816. 34—

## Partnership Dissolved.

### THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Ashton, Beach and Neille,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton and Beach, who are authorised to receive the same.

R. ASHTON,  
JOSEPH BEACH,  
HUGH NEILLE.  
Lexington, March 24, 1816 10—

## The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Carriages, Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

### TO THE LADIES.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided if the patriotism or economy of the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz. to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a place convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in every large family.—At the end of the year your rag bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufactures of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp. Apply at the Lexington Manufactory or to

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.  
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 43-1f

## FOR SALE,

72 1/2 Acres first rate LAND—42 acres cleared. Situated one mile west of Lexington. Possession (if sold) can be given immediately, and if not sold it will be rented about the middle of February. Apply to me on Water-street, Lexington.

WM. TOD.  
1914. 51-1f

## LEXINGTON MANUFACTORY

THE Proprietors of this extensive establishment are happy in announcing to the public that their Buildings are completed and their Machinery in full operation.

They are ready to receive orders for all kinds and quantities of BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, PLAINS, FLANNELS, COATINGS, BLANKETS & NEGRO CLOTHS; also FELTS for paper makers, BILLIARD CLOTHS, &c.—Also every description of PRINTING, WRAPPING and WRITING PAPER, PASTE BOARDS, FULLERS BOARDS, SHEATHING PAPER, &c. Also, RECORD PAPER, and BLANK PAPER of superior quality of any description or to imitate any colour and quality at short notice.

Having spared no labour or expense in procuring the best Machinery and Workmen in this country and from Europe, the proprietors are confident that every article of their manufacture shall be equal in quality to any imported from Europe or manufactured in the United States.

In consequence of their having on hand a large stock of wool, the proprietors do not wish to receive more at present, but will want all they can obtain in a few months, for which they will give the highest prices paid in any part of America. They will however at all times exchange the goods of their Manufactory for Wool or Hags. Persons desirous of selling stock or purchasing, or ordering goods, will please apply at said Factory, or to J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

RICHARDSON, or J. & T. G. PRENTISS.  
August 27, 1816. 36

## CARDING & FULLING

At Royle's Factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington.

Wool carded at 6d. per pound. Also, Fulling and finishing Cloths, Linseys, &c. in the best manner, at all times, having water the year round.

## For Sale,

quantity of very strong coarse Satinets, very suitable for Negroes clothing, and some Woollens.

THOMAS ROYLE.  
August 15, 1816. 34-1f

## SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissionaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,  
Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

41 October 10, 1814

## Bear and Otter Skins

### WANTED.

SAM'L & GEO. TROTTER & Co.

OFFER the highest price in CASH for prime BEAR & OTTER SKINS,

Delivered at their Warehouse.

Lexington, Dec. 18. 1—

## SILVER PLATING.

ANDREW M. JANUARY and JOHN C. NUTTMAN, Have commenced the

Silver Plating Business,

Opposite the Kentucky Insurance Company's Office, Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky, under the firm of

JANUARY & NUTTMAN,

Where they have on hand an elegant assortment of PLATED WARE, consisting of *Bridle Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Saddlery, Coach Mounting, &c.* which they will dispose of at wholesale or retail on moderate terms. Country Merchants and Saddlers will find it their interest to give them a call before they purchase. Old work replated in the best manner, and cash given for old Silver and Pewter.

N. B. John C. Nuttman will continue to execute

## ENGRAVING

Of all kinds, in the neatest manner, on application as above.

Lexington, Sept. 25. 40-1f

## ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he still keeps a house of ENTERTAINMENT, at his old stand on Short street, between Lime-stone st. and the Court House, where he hopes by his attention, to merit a continuation of the support that has been so liberally given to the house, particularly by travellers and others.

JABEZ VIGUS.  
Lexington, Feb. 14, 1817. 7-1f

## Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Founding business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of Andirons, Shovel and Tong, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cup do for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuance of the same

EZRA WOODRUFF.  
Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 23—

## THE WESTERN

### Piano-Forte Manufactory,

Jordan's Row, next door to the Reporter Printing Office.

T. L. EVENDON,

MANUFACTURER OF PIANO-FORTES, (many years in London and five years in Philadelphia,) respectfully informs ladies and gentlemen of the Western Country, that he has removed to Lexington, where he manufactures Piano-Fortes; which for goodness, beauty, and price combined, cannot be equalled from any source; on the truth of which assertion, and on that only, T. L. E. presumes to ask that patronage from a discerning public, for which he is solicitous, and hopes when it is found that his Pianos (on the result of long experience) are preferable to others of American make, and no where—and equal to the best imported—made of better materials—stand the climate better—and 20 per cent cheaper—that he will meet that encouragement that skill, liberality, and industry may reasonably hope for from a liberal public; which will at all times be gratefully received by their most obedient servant,

Dec. 27, 1816. 52-1f

## For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street now occupied by Mr. Desjardes, first door below the new Presbyterian Church, and third above the Episcopalian.—For terms apply to Mr. John L. Martin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth miles north of Lexington.

JABEZ VIGUS.  
April 8, 1816. 16-1f

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received, and are now opening, a large and extensive Assortment of

## MERCHANDIZE,

Which they offer for sale either by Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance for Cash.

Tilford, Trotter & Co.

P. S. Among other articles they have CARPETING for Rooms, Passages, &c.

Also, a consignment of GOLD and SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCHES, for sale at Philadelphia prices.

T. T. & CO.  
January 1st, 1817. 123-1f



## Stills for Sale.

The Subscriber has on hand, Stills of different sizes and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which enables him to furnish

## Stills and Boilers

Of any size, at the shortest notice. He also continues to carry on the

## TINNING BUSINESS,

as usual

Two or three JOURNEYMEN TINNERS would be employed, to whom the highest wages will be given.

M. FISHEL.  
Lexington, October 1, 1816. 7-1f



HAVING commenced a FOUNDRY, in the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders Main street, wishes to inform his friends and the public in general, that he now carries it on in all its branches, that all kinds of BRASS AND IRON MACHINERY may be had on the shortest notice, and in the best manner also BELLS for Taverns, Court houses, &c.

All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

I will give the highest price in CASH for thin cast Iron, Copper Brass and Pewter.

Lexington, Dec. 23d 1816—52-1f

## ALLUVION BAKE-HOUSE.

THE subscribers have erected a large BAKE-HOUSE, at their mills, on Water-street, Lexington, opposite the Warehouse, where baking is extensively carried on. They have now on hand a quantity of biscuit, of the following kinds viz: Pilot Bread, Navy Bread, Ship Bread, Water and Butter Biscuit; and engagements will be entered into to furnish fifty barrels of the above kinds of Biscuit per week. They have also commenced the baking of Loaf Bread; such of the citizens who please to favor them with their custom, may be served at their own doors, before early breakfast, every morning, with any quantity they may order, fresh and warm. Bread of every description will be constantly kept at Isaac Bowles', on Cross street, between Main & Main Cross-streets, & at the house of B. Blount, on Short-street, between Upper & Mulberry-streets. BRADFORD & BOWLES.  
January 23

## NOTICE.

BEING authorized to lease the United States' SALT WORKS & SPRINGS, on the Saline Creek, in this territory, which it is deemed advisable to divide in five separate parts, proposals for renting each part for the term of three years, will be received by me at Kaskaskia, till the 17th day of June next.—In the mean time, the agent residing upon the premises, will give every necessary information relative to the manner in which the division is proposed to be made.

Persons making proposals will be pleased to attend to the following outlines:

1. It not being intended to require any advance of money for improvements that have been made, nor for any metal now employed in the manufacture of salt at those works; the most efficient stipulations to keep the works constantly in good order, to keep the requisite quantity of metal in constant use, and to return at the expiration of the lease, the works and metal in the best order for continuing the manufacture of salt, in a subsequent lease (including for that object any change of the lines of pipes, which the operation of the business may render necessary) will be required.

2. The usual restrictions to prevent the waste of timber, and disorderly behaviour at the works, will be inserted in the contract.

3. The greatest quantity of salt that can be made, will be required to be made.

4. The highest price at which the salt will be allowed to be sold, will be 75 cents per bushel, at which price a right will be reserved to the government to purchase the whole, or any part thereof.

5. One object of dividing the premises being to derive every possible benefit from the competition, it is intended to prescribe such regulations, as will preclude any one lessee from being either directly or indirectly concerned with any other lessee, or in any other manufactory of salt; and at the same time prevent the competition from degenerating into unfair opposition, or a resort to any means injurious to the works.

6. A violation of the stipulations contained in any lease proposed to be made will produce a forfeiture thereof; and the possession of the lease to be considered of such a qualified nature, as to impose no difficulty whatever on the part of the government, to prevent its taking immediate possession of the leased premises, and disposing of them as it shall think proper.

7. The highest rent proposed to be given, will naturally claim the preference.—But it must be distinctly understood, that the character and ability of the person making proposals to perform the contract, not less than the proposals themselves, will be taken into consideration, and none need make proposals with the hope of obtaining any future alteration of their contracts in consequence of any casualty, to which the works are liable.

8. Persons making proposals must come forward prepared without delay to give the most indisputable security, otherwise their proposals will not be considered.

Further details will be made known on the 16th June next. NINIAN EDWARDS.  
Kaskaskia, Ill. T. May 10, 1817.

The printers of St. Louis and those of Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, who are authorized to print the laws of the U S will please to give the above as many insertions in their papers as from the length of time allowed for receiving proposals and the locality to their different establishments may be likely to be useful, and transmit their accounts to

LEONARD WHITE,  
Agent of the U S Saline.

June 2—3f.

## ALL KINDS OF BLANKS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

## New and Cheap Goods.

### JOSEPH I. LEMON,

Has just received and now opening at his store, on Mill-street, a neat and

General Assortment of

British, India and French

GOODS,

Of the latest importations,

Selected by himself in Philadelphia, which he offers for sale, at low advance, for cash

April 28. 17-1f

## WEAVERS' REEDS

JOHN SUTCLIFFE, Brass, Steel and Cast

REED MAKER,

From Kilton, England, respectfully informs the Weavers and Manufacturers of Lexington, and the adjacent county that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, at Sanders, two and a half miles from Lexington. From 25 years experience in the above business, the subscriber presumes he is competent to give every possible satisfaction to those who may honor him with their commands. Orders will be gratefully received at Lewis Sanders' Domestic Warehouse, or to the subscriber in Sanders, and the same will be punctually attended to.

Sanders, May, 17. 20-2m

N. B. All sorts of Harness' knit, figured and plain.

## LEXINGTON LYCEUM.

A Boarding & Day School for Young

Ladies.

Mrs. HOWARD being impressed with a sense of the propriety likely to be extended to her Seminary, from a society acknowledged to be so enlightened as that of Lexington, has